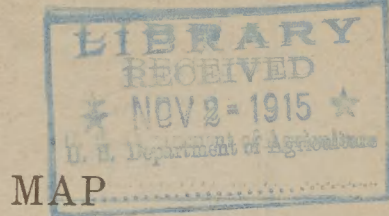


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KLAMATH
NATIONAL FOREST

DIRECTIONS TO
CAMPERS AND TRAVELERS

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.
This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Klamath National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, camp sites and other things you want to know.

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.
Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

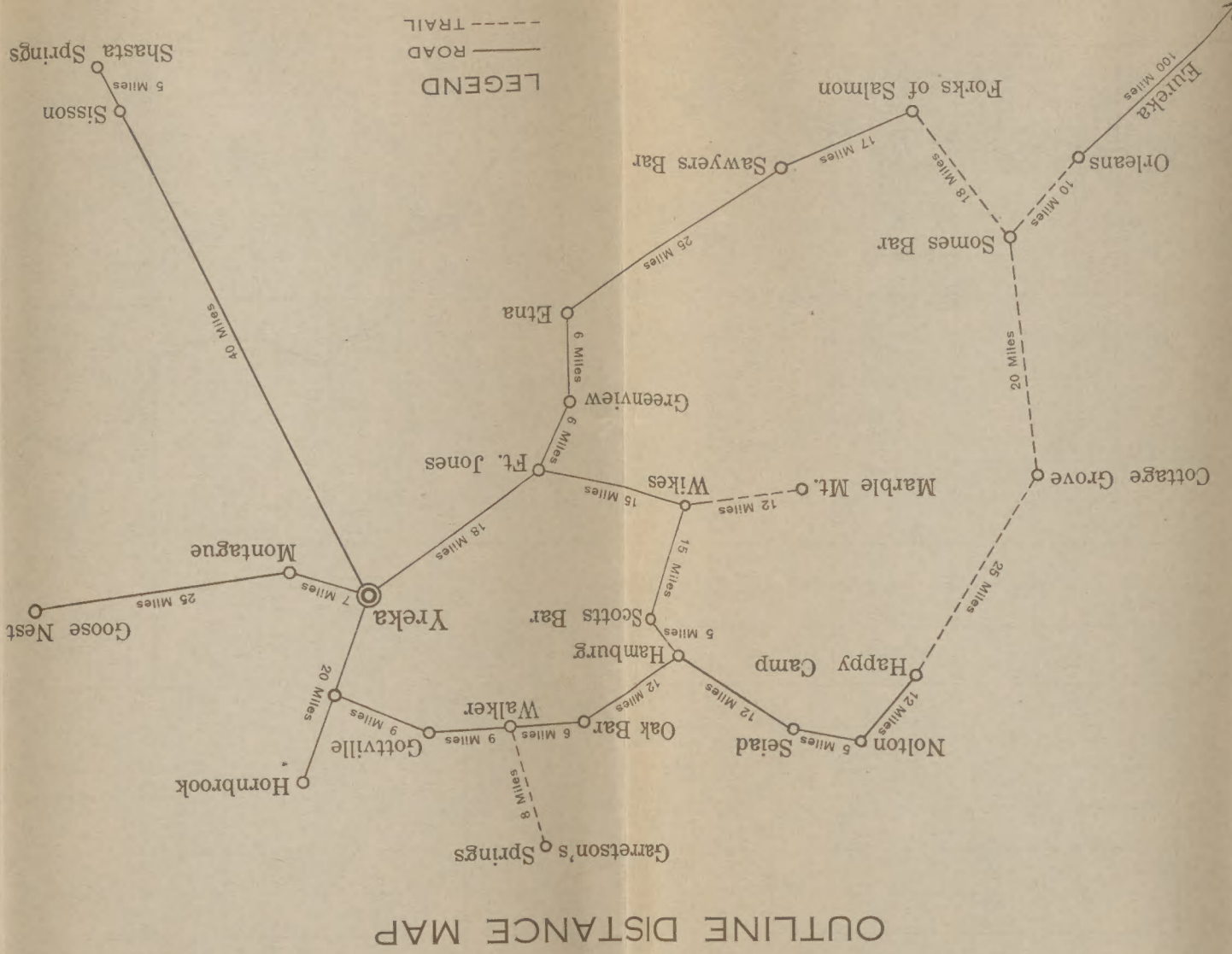
TO THE PUBLIC.

The Klamath National Forest was created by presidential proclamation in 1903. The name is derived originally from the Klamath tribe of Indians, and geographically from the great river of the same name.
In its 1,697,920 acres it contains timber on public land amounting to 14,875,000,000 feet, or a total of 19,000,000,000 feet worth the producing power of the Forest is approximately 36,500,000,000 feet B. M.
On the Klamath Forest since 1903, 3 miles of lines, and 8 bridges have been constructed representing \$45,800 in permanent improvements in the western part of Siskiyou County. Each year approximately \$60,000 is allotted by the Government for work on this Forest. During the fire season the protective force averages 96 persons, representing a monthly payroll of approximately \$7,000 which does not include wages paid to fire fighters.

On June 30, 1914, there were 88 paid and 121 fire special-use permits, 195 grazing permits covering 7,460 head of stock, and 120 paid and 225 free-use timber permits, representing a resource of \$3,600. Since 1903, 143 homesteads have been listed, representing 8,000 acres.
For all information relative to the Forest, call on or write to the Forest Supervisor, Yreka, Cal.
THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION.
The purposes of the National Forests are to insure continuous production of timber and favorable conditions of water flow. To fulfill these purposes, safety from fire is essential. The Forest Service is trying to guarantee reasonable safety from fire and has the machinery to do it, but needs your cooperation.
HOW YOU CAN HELP.
The use of the National Forests as public recreation grounds is encouraged. Camping is free and unrestricted. Government roads, trails, and telephone lines, although built primarily to assist in protection and administration of the forests, at the same time make them more accessible to the public. Campers have a

public duty to perform: the duty of exercising constant and unrelenting care lest forest fires during recent years are due to carelessness on the part of inexperienced campers. Each camper can help the Forest Service to make the forests safe, both by taking proper precautions and by encouraging others to do so.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE FEDERAL FIRE LAWS ARE PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF \$5,000 OR IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO YEARS, OR BOTH, IF A FIRE IS SET MALICIOUSLY; AND \$1,000 FINE OR IMPRISONMENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR BOTH, IF FIRE RESULTS FROM CARELESSNESS.
The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for violation of Federal fire laws.
FIRE NOTICES.
Numerous fire signs and fire warnings are posted for the benefit of the public. Multitudes of these signs are punishable by law. The following posters are scattered over the Forest: WANTED.
Campers who prevent forest fires.

THE FOREST IS IN THE LIGHT MATCHES AND BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR MATCHES AND TOBACCO.
GOING FISHING?
OBSERVE THE SIX RULES.
RULES ON PAGE 10 OF THIS FOLDER WILL OVERCOME 40 PER CENT OF THE FOREST FIRES IN CALIFORNIA. Prevention is better than cure. If a fire gets away from you, don't be frightened and run. Put it out.
The Federal Government is offering for sale over 2 billion feet of timber, north of the Klamath River, known as the North Klamath Unit. The plan for placing this timber on the market provides for dividing it into three main units known as the Upper, Middle, and Lower, with the stipulation that any given concern will be allowed to purchase but one of the chances. Proposed favorable mill sites are to be had at the mouths of Beaver, Thompson, and Indian Creeks, respectively; the distances from Hornbrook being 22, 58, and 72 miles. To open and develop the country, a railroad is needed to tap



the main line of the Southern Pacific at Hornbrook. If the units are purchased in sequence, the upper first, each respective purchaser will benefit by the railroad construction of his predecessor.
Logging can best be accomplished by chains to logging railroads, yarding to be done by donkey engines. The lumber would be hauled from the mills to Hornbrook, over the proposed railroad, and delivered there to the Southern Pacific Company.
Approximately 72 per cent of the stand of timber on each unit will be marked for cutting. The Upper Unit contains 383,674,000 feet with an equal amount of timber to be had from privately owned timber. The Middle Unit contains 588,646,000 feet, and the Lower 1,031,000. Known as the Upper, Middle, and Lower, with the stipulation that any given concern will be allowed to purchase but one of the chances. Proposed favorable mill sites are to be had at the mouths of Beaver, Thompson, and Indian Creeks, respectively; the distances from Hornbrook being 22, 58, and 72 miles. To open and develop the country, a railroad is needed to tap

From Yreka, the county seat, to Hornbrook, a distance of 20 miles, the trip can be made by automobile over the State highway. Passing through the old placer fields of Hawkingsville and the redwoods to Garretson, on the coast, can be made from Hornbrook. The road passes through the Salmon River country and Scott Valley, one of the most productive valleys in the State. From Orleans to Forks of Salmon, 28 miles, travel is by trail, the trip being easily made in one day. After July 1, until the snow blocks the mountains, the 72 miles from Forks of Salmon to Yreka via Sawyers Bar, Etna, and Fort Jones can be made by automobile. Accommodations at reasonable rates can be secured along the route.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small campfire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.
5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

a delightful week-end trip. The hot springs and the hot mud baths are the attractions.
The crater of Goosenest can be made from Yreka in one day.
THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.
Forest wealth is community wealth. Every acre burned is community loss. Forest fire destruction is a danger as real as an invasion by a country's enemy.
Western agriculture depends upon irrigation. We must save the forests that store the waters.
Preservation of the forests is a principle of public economy, dealing with the vital factors of human existence and progress. Failure to preserve the forests is a handicap of industry.
The forest cover on the mountain sides prevents disastrous floods in the valleys. Devastation by fires of the mountain forests means valleys ruined by floods.
Ordinary lumbering and lack of fire protection destroyed the great white pine forests of the Lakes States; conservative lumbering and organized fire protection will save the great forests of the West.

POINTS OF INTEREST.
Garretson Springs, a summer resort of unique quaintness, can be reached from Walker in a day by horseback or stage.
Marble Mountains, a group of mountains covering an area of over 200 square miles, can be reached by horseback from the mouth of Kelsey trail. Kelsey Creek trail can be reached by stage either from Hamburg or Fort Jones. Overnight accommodations can be found at the Wike ranch. The country abounds with beautiful lakes and streams. The marble is pure white or gray with one great shaft of black marble reaching a height of over 8,000 feet.
Happy Camp is at the great bend of the Klamath River. This bend is over a mile in length. Visits to the Siskiyou, Big Sixes, and Reeve Davis mines can be made. The hot springs at Elk Creek Sulphur Springs can be made by horseback in a day.
Orleans is the starting point for trips through the redwood forest and the Hoopa Indian Reservation.
Klamath Hot Springs, on the banks of the Klamath River, 26 miles from Yreka, afford



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN
MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1915

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY